

## RANK AND FILE OF TURKISH PEOPLE FEEL BITTER TOWARDS GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

had made her curious, and when these boats anchored certain members of the cabinet began to consider their purchase. Influence brought to bear on the minister of the navy soon had the deal put through and up went the Turkish flag.

"Now, a funny thing happened, or didn't happen. There was no change in the men and officers of the two boats. They still had German commanders and German sailors, and so definitely was Germany in charge that not a Turk was allowed to go below deck on either of them.

"The sailors grew pointed beards," says Pettyjohn, "and put fezzes on their heads instead of the former German caps. Otherwise things were the same on board. Then the two boats took a run up into the Black Sea, fired on the Russian flag, and as a result brought down war on Turkey. Germany was playing for a straight cut to the Dardanelles."

**Waste British Submarine**  
The submarine incident came during a trip which began with the intention of visiting the country back of the Turkish lines. The party was made up of a number of Americans in Constantinople, including several instructors from Robert College.

"We were in what they called a transport," says Pettyjohn, "but what was really an old lumber schooner that had been hastily overhauled. We were drifting merrily along through the Sea of Marmora when somebody sighted a long white trail of foam out on the water, and pretty soon up rose an English submarine.

"There was a lot of excitement at once, you may be sure. This was one of three English submarines that had succeeded in getting through the Dardanelles and her commander was not losing any time. Men climbed out upon her deck and we were hailed with the query: 'Does anybody on board speak English?'

"A representative of the Chicago Daily News leaned over the rail and responded in the affirmative.

"I'm a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News," he shouted.

"Tell that crowd to get off and do it quick," came the answer.

**All Leave in Haste**  
The crowd got off. In their haste Turkish sailors tore up the deck boards and made them into rafts. The submarine backed off, fired one torpedo about midships and the transport soon turned up and sunk. This warning was characteristic of all of these submarine attacks, he says.

In May of 1915 the narrator was one of a party of Americans who took boats down back of the English men of war which were firing at the Dardanelles.

"We could see the flashes going up from the British guns," he says, "then a little later saw the great cloud of dust and smoke that arose on the hills over where the land guns were situated. The Turks showed great ingenuity in concealing their guns behind the stone embankments.

## SCHOOL IS HELD UNDER GROUND AS SIEGE GOES ON

(By Associated Press)

RHEIMS, France.—With a daily average of 1300 pupils attending school, above and below ground, in Rheims during the last eighteen months under intermittent bombardment, not a single injury or accident has happened to any of the scholars. Classes have to be interrupted for days at a time, but the fact never lessens the zeal of the teachers or the diligence of the pupils, though the enemy is not more than 2000 yards off.

To a large extent the classes are held in the cellars and wine-caves of the town, in some instances in caves two stories below the surface of the street. There the air is more humid and there is less light than in the ordinary schoolrooms above ground, but otherwise there is little difference in the conditions of the routine.

When a bombardment begins some of the children show signs of fear; not always for themselves but for father or mother whom they think must be in danger. When the bombardment has completely ceased the children are dismissed and sent home. The streets are then safe excepting the exterior boulevards where the children are warned not to go.

Some of the school scenes are tragic, others comic notwithstanding the tragic surroundings. A class will be at work when suddenly a servant opens the door and calls out that "they are bombarding close by." A second or two later the noise of a shell bursting on a nearby house makes the smaller children tremble and cry. At once the classes are led down into the cellars, some of them carried by soldiers who have come in off the street to avoid shell splinters.

Albert H. Gills was nominated by President Wilson as postmaster at Kansas City.

man, trusting to his honor not to betray her.

Days passed and the captain kept the secret. Then one evening just at sundown a big British warship, the Minerva, hove in sight around a point in the Aegean and signaled to the liner to stop.

"British sailors put toward us in a boat," he says, "and were soon clamoring on board. They asked for the ship's papers, and then inquired of the captain whether or not there were any Germans on board.

"Rather than risk his boat and his crew and passengers, the captain told his secret. They found the little maid down in her cabin with the door locked, and it was some time before she came out, but she still kept as cheerful as ever.

"The last we saw of her was as she sat in the boat with those sailors, waving her handkerchief to the passengers behind on her way out to that big, grim-looking man-of-war in the evening dusk. It was a tense moment for every passenger on our boat."

## St. Louis Boys To "Campaign" Like Oldsters

Soap-box Oratory and Election of Make-Belief Candidates Novel Educational Feature

St. Louis College soon will have its yard full of soap boxes, barrels, empty soy tubs and benches. On each of these articles a boy will stand, declaiming in true "Soapbox" Barnum style either for or against the Republicans, or for or against the Democrats—or the Lahui party.

All this will be for the enlightenment of the school's debating class, which is a large and enthusiastic organization, and it is expected that the members, urged on by the lure of soapbox oratory, will deliver themselves of some meaty and forceful speeches.

The whole thing will be a mock political campaign. To the students in the upper grades will go the honor of running for such imaginary offices as mayor, supervisor, senator and representative. The students in the lower grades will do the voting.

All of the St. Louis students are taking a keen interest in this new educational feature. Brother John, who will be in charge of the "campaign," is also enthusiastic. He feels that it will be excellent training for the boys—training which they will need in the future they become aspirants for bona fide territorial and county offices.

The names of those boys who will "run for office" have not yet been made public. When the "campaign" comes to an end the entire school will vote, and it is needless to say that the "campaign" at the polls will be as lively as one conducted by adults.

## WHY CAPT. FRYATT WAS EXECUTED

LONDON, Eng.—Why Capt. Fryatt was executed in such a hurry and who were chiefly responsible is made clear, says a Daily Mail telegram from Amsterdam, in an article in the chief Prussian conservative paper, the Kreuzzeitung, by Prof. Kruckmann.

Capt. Fryatt was executed with the deliberate intention of exasperating British public opinion and of enabling the pan-Germans, annexationists and anti-Bethmannites to cry "England will never forgive us now; we must fight her to the last drop of blood."

In other words it was a political crime intended to choke once and for all the growing hopes of many Germans that the fate of the bulk of the nation might possibly be avoided by sacrificing the men really responsible for the war. That such hopes have recently been entertained in some quarters is unquestionable.

Says the professor: "Nobody who knows England could be in the slightest doubt that the shooting of an English captain must produce a final development of the war into one of pitiless fighting to the bloodiest of ends. By shooting Fryatt we have begun this new phase, and now there is no turning back."

## \$55,000 OF NEW FISH CAUGHT IN ONE MONTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The catch of tile fish off the Atlantic coast fishing grounds reached a record mark in August, when 2,600,000 pounds valued at \$55,000, were brought into New York, Boston, Atlantic City and other points. Acting Secretary of Commerce Sweet announced that these figures were remarkable in view of the fact that the tile fish is an entirely new food supply, discovered and popularized by the bureau of fisheries only a few months ago.

## BRITISH CREDIT IS STANDING STRAIN, SAYS CHANCELLOR

LONDON, Eng.—Mr. McKenna, replying to criticisms in the house of commons as to the treasury's method of borrowing for the purposes of the war, said that the indebtedness at the end of March next was estimated at £2,640,000,000, or about one year's national income—not an intolerable burden to contemplate.

The capital wealth of the country was estimated at £15,000,000,000, or more than six times the estimated debt.

Ideas had radically changed, said Mr. McKenna, in consequence of the war. The figure of 800 millions, which was now so startling, was not really very startling in relation to the other figures. Britain's total indebtedness on March 31 next, he estimated, would be 3440 millions. Out of that might fairly be taken the amount of our advances to the Allies and Dominions, which, at the same date, he put at about 800 millions, leaving our net indebtedness at the end of March 2640 millions. That was out of all proportion to anything known or thought of before, but was it a burden which we were unable to meet? The national income now might probably be put at about 2590 millions. It had been estimated by one authority at 2400 millions in 1913-14, and at 2700 millions a month or two ago. Another authority had put it as high as 3000 millions, but he thought that was an exaggeration. On the figure he took, the national indebtedness was just about equal to one year's national income, which figure was not a burden intolerable to contemplate.

**British Credit Standing the Strain**  
If it was compared with our total national capital wealth, which he estimated at 15,000 millions, the proportion of indebtedness was not really large. In one year we would have collected a revenue which would be equal to 20 per cent of our whole debt, and we would be able to pay out of taxation the interest on the debt and a considerable sinking fund, and still leave a large margin for reduction of taxes on March 31. He expressed no opinion as to when the war would end. He was merely stating what would be the financial position at the end of the financial year. He had reason to be proud of the manner in which British credit had stood the strain. We were raising a gigantic revenue. We had succeeded in obtaining it at reasonable rates for two years, and he had not the slightest doubt that the British public would continue to show willingness to support their country both by paying taxes and by lending money. However long the war might last, he had not the slightest doubt that we would be able to maintain our credit.

## REPUBLICANS TO HOLD TWO MEETINGS TONIGHT

Republican primary campaign meetings will be held in Honolulu this evening as follows:

Eighth of the fourth—At Atkinson park, Kakaako, below the Polukaina school. John Kau, president of the precinct, will preside.

Fifth district—At Kalia-waena school. Harry Franson will preside. Hawaiian orchestras will play at both meetings.

Harvey S. Irwin, 72, member of the 57th Congress from Louisville, Ky., and railroad commissioner of Kentucky in 1895, died at Vienna, Va. He was a native of Highland county, Ohio.

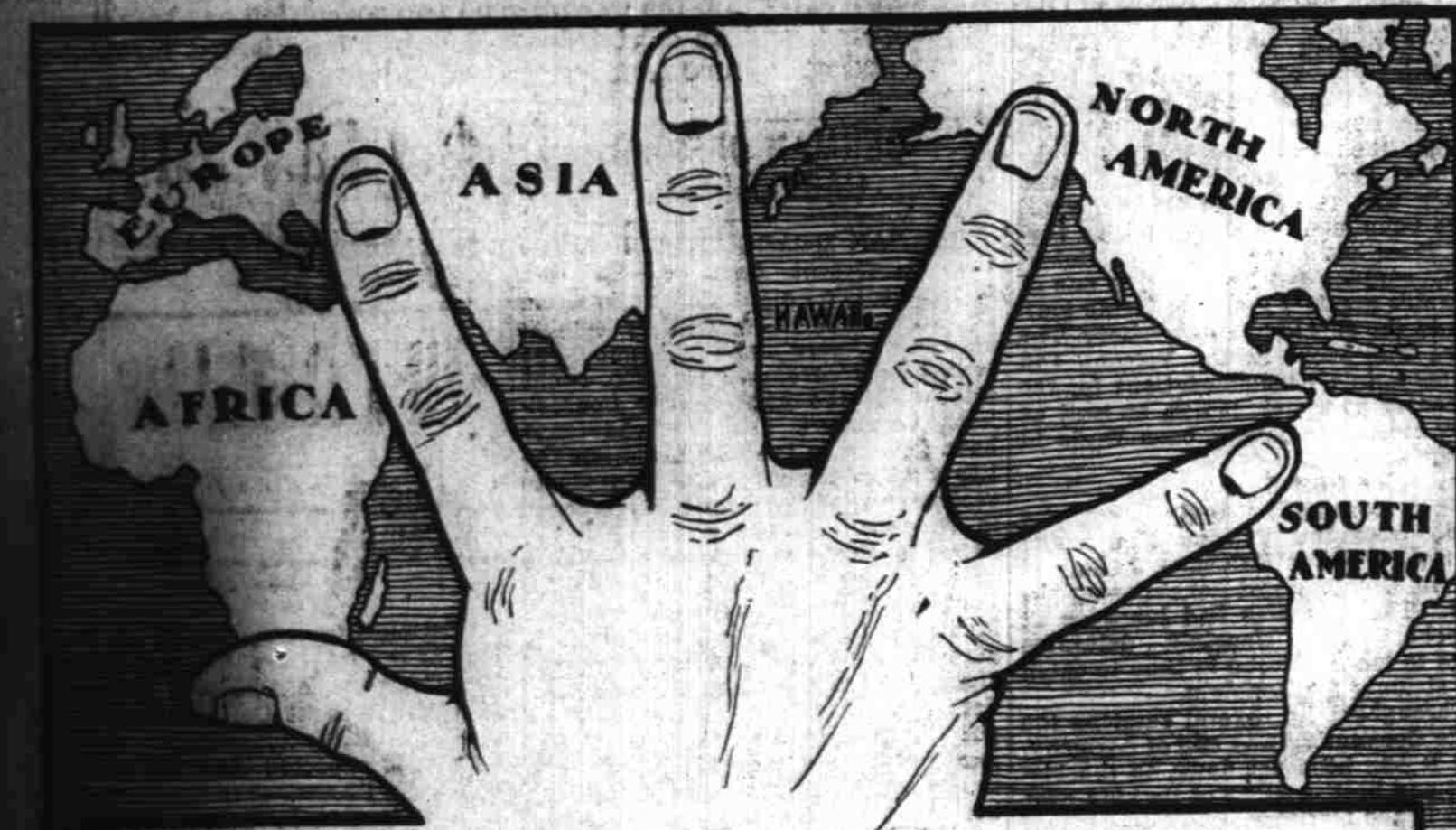
## WEEKLY PRODUCE REPORT

By A. T. LONGLEY, Marketing Superintendent.

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1916

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only		POULTRY	
BUTTER AND EGGS			
Island butter, lb. cartons	30 to 40	Young Roosters, lb.	33 to 40
Eggs, select, dozen	62 to 65	Hens, lb.	26 to 28
Eggs, No. 1, dozen	56 to 58	Turkeys, lb.	3.70
Eggs, No. 2, dozen	40 to 45	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	26 to 28
Eggs, duck, dozen	40	Ducks, Peking, lb.	26 to 28
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	6.50 to 7.00
VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE			
Beans, green, lb.	.03½ to .04	Green peppers, chili, lb.	.05
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.04 to .05	Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.70
Beans, lima, in pod, lb.	.03½	Rice, Hawaiian, cwt.	4.00
Beans, dry—		Peanuts, large, lb.	.02
Maui Red, cwt.	5.25 to 5.55	Peanuts, small, lb.	.04
Calico, cwt.	5.50	Pumpkins, lb.	.01½ to .02
Small white, cwt.	8.00	Potatoes, Isl. Irish, 100 lbs.	1.75 to 2.00
Beets, doz. bunches	30	Potatoes, sweet, cwt.	1.00 to 1.25
Carrot, doz. bunches	40	Onions, Bermudas, lb.	.03 to .04
Cabbage, cwt.	2.50 to 3.00	Taro, 100 lbs.	.50 to .75
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.25	Taro, bunch	.15
Corn, Haw., small yel.	43.00 to 45.00	Tomatoes, lb.	.03 to .04
Corn, Haw., large yel.	41.00 to 43.00	Green Peas, lb.	.08 to .10
Green peppers, bell, lb.	.05 to .06	Cucumbers, doz.	30 to 40
FRUIT			
Alligator pears, doz.	30 to 35	Limes, 100	50 to 75
Bananas, Chinese, bunch	20 to 50	Pineapples, cwt.	1.00
Bananas, cooking, bunch	1.00 to 1.25	Watermelons, lb.	.03½
Breadfruit	(none in market)	Papayas, lb.	.01½
Figs, 100	1.00	Strawberries, lb.	none in market
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.09 to 1.0		
LIVESTOCK			
Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weights. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by dressed weight.			
Hogs, up to 150 lbs., lb.	.10 to .11	Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.09 to .10
DRESSED MEATS			
Beef, lb.	.11 to .13	Mutton, lb.	.14 to .15
Veal, lb.	.12 to .13	Pork, lb.	.15 to .17
HIDES, Wet-salted.			
Steers, No. 1, lb.	.15½	Kips, lb.	.15½
Steers, No. 2, lb.	.14½	Goat skins, white, each	.10 to .30
FEED			
The following are quotations on feed, f. o. b. Honolulu.			
Corn, small yellow, ton	47.00	Oats, ton	44.00
Corn, large yellow, ton	46.00	Wheat, ton	48.50 to 50.00
Corn, cracked, ton	46.00 to 48.00	Middlings, ton	45.00 to 46.00
Brn, ton	37.10 to 38.00	Hay, wheat, ton	20.00 to 22.00
Barley, ton	42.00 to 43.00	Hay, alfalfa, ton	29.50 to 30.00
Scratch Food, ton	49.50 to 50.00		



## The World at Your Finger Tips

"Big Ben" is tolling midnight in London—Theater-goers are sitting back for the last act in New York—

Business men have almost reached the last course of their evening meal in San Francisco—

When the Star-Bulletin goes to press in Honolulu at 2:30 in the afternoon.

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